

CSE 259 - Logic in Computer Science (Spring 2024)

Recitation-2

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Basic Syntax

Term

- Basic building blocks of programs and data structures
- Similar to how variables, constants, and expressions are in other programming languages.

Basic Syntax

Different Terms

- **Variable:** starts with an uppercase letter or with an underscore. Example: **A, Ab, _a**
- **Constant :** atom or number. Atom starts with lowercase. Example: **john, apple, 23, 45, etc.**
- **Compound term :** formed by combining other terms using functors and parentheses. A functor is an atom that represents a function or relation symbol, and arguments are terms separated by commas and enclosed in parentheses. Example: **likes(john, mary)**. “likes” is a **functor**. “john” and “mary” are atoms **(term!!)**

Basic Syntax

Predicate

- Fundamental concept used to define relations
- Represent statements or propositions that can be true or false
- Predicate name should be an **atom**
- There can be 0 or more arguments. Example: **green(apple), capital_of(dhaka, bangladesh)**

Basic Syntax - Practice!

Which one of these are a variable?

1. X
2. y
3. _y
4. Fun

Basic Syntax - Practice!

Which one of these are a variable?

1. X

2. y

3. _y

4. Fun

Basic Syntax - Practice!

Which one of these are an atom?

1. X
2. y
3. _y
4. Fun

Basic Syntax - Practice!

Which one of these are an atom?

1. X

2. y

3. _y

4. Fun

Basic Syntax - Practice!

Which one of these are a predicate?

1. X
2. y
3. _y
4. Fun(car).
5. fun(Car)

Basic Syntax - Practice!

Which one of these are a predicate?

1. X

2. y

3. _y

4. Fun(car).

5. fun(Car)

Basic Syntax

Rule

- Contains **four** parts:

Head, :-, Body, and a dot (.)

fun(X) :- red(X), car(X).

This example means - if X is a car and is red then it is fun.

- Symbols used:

Implication :-

Conjunction , (and)

Disjunction ; (or)

Basic Syntax

Facts

- Represents a relation between items
- Should **always begin with a lowercase letter** and **end with a full stop**. The facts themselves can consist of any letter or number

Lets solve a problem!

1. Define some facts

- “ana”, “casey”, “grace” are mothers
- “bob”, “dan”, “esion”, “frank” are fathers

2. Define two simple rules

- If someone(X) is a mother then she is a female
- If someone(Y) is a father then he is a male

3. Ask the following questions-

- Is “ana” a female or male?
- Is “frank” a female or male?

Lets solve a problem!

1. Define some facts

- “ana”, “casey”, “grace” are mothers
- “bob”, “dan”, “esion”, “frank” are fathers

2. Define two simple rules

- If someone(X) is a mother then she is a female
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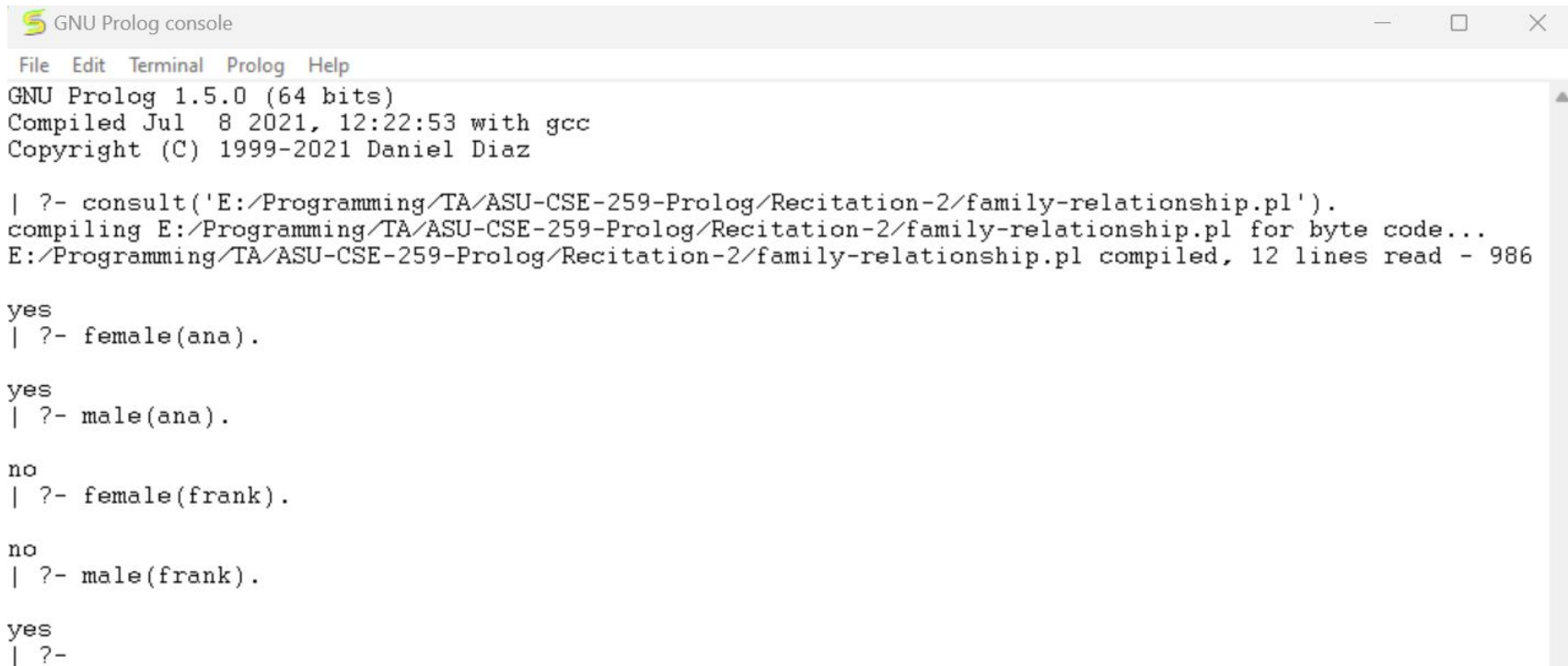
3. Ask the following questions-

- Is “ana” a female or male?
- Is “frank” a female or male?

Lets solve a problem!

```
1  % facts
2  mother(ana).
3  mother(casey).
4  mother(grace).
5
6  father(bob).
7  father(dan).
8  father(esion).
9  father(frank).
10
11 % rules
12 female(X) :- mother(X).
13 male(Y) :- father(Y).
```

Lets solve a problem!



```
GNU Prolog console
File Edit Terminal Prolog Help
GNU Prolog 1.5.0 (64 bits)
Compiled Jul  8 2021, 12:22:53 with gcc
Copyright (C) 1999-2021 Daniel Diaz

| ?- consult('E:/Programming/TA/ASU-CSE-259-Prolog/Recitation-2/family-relationship.pl').
compiling E:/Programming/TA/ASU-CSE-259-Prolog/Recitation-2/family-relationship.pl for byte code...
E:/Programming/TA/ASU-CSE-259-Prolog/Recitation-2/family-relationship.pl compiled, 12 lines read - 986

yes
| ?- female(ana).

yes
| ?- male(ana).

no
| ?- female(frunk).

no
| ?- male(frunk).

yes
| ?-
```


Lets solve a problem!

Running the code

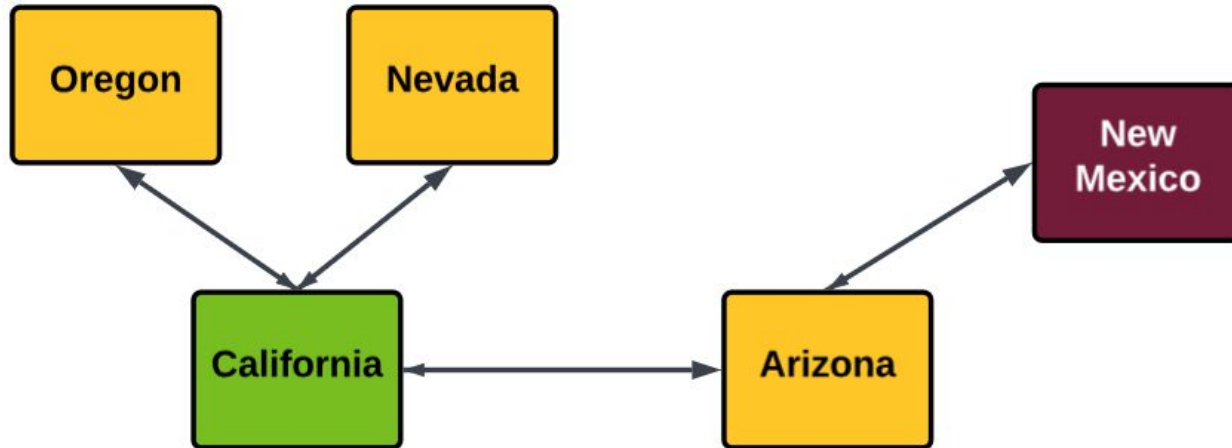
- Open Gnu Prolog -> File -> consult -> select the file

Understanding the result

- Typically expect either a "yes" or a "no". Yes means there are one or more results. No means there's no solution

Lets solve another problem!

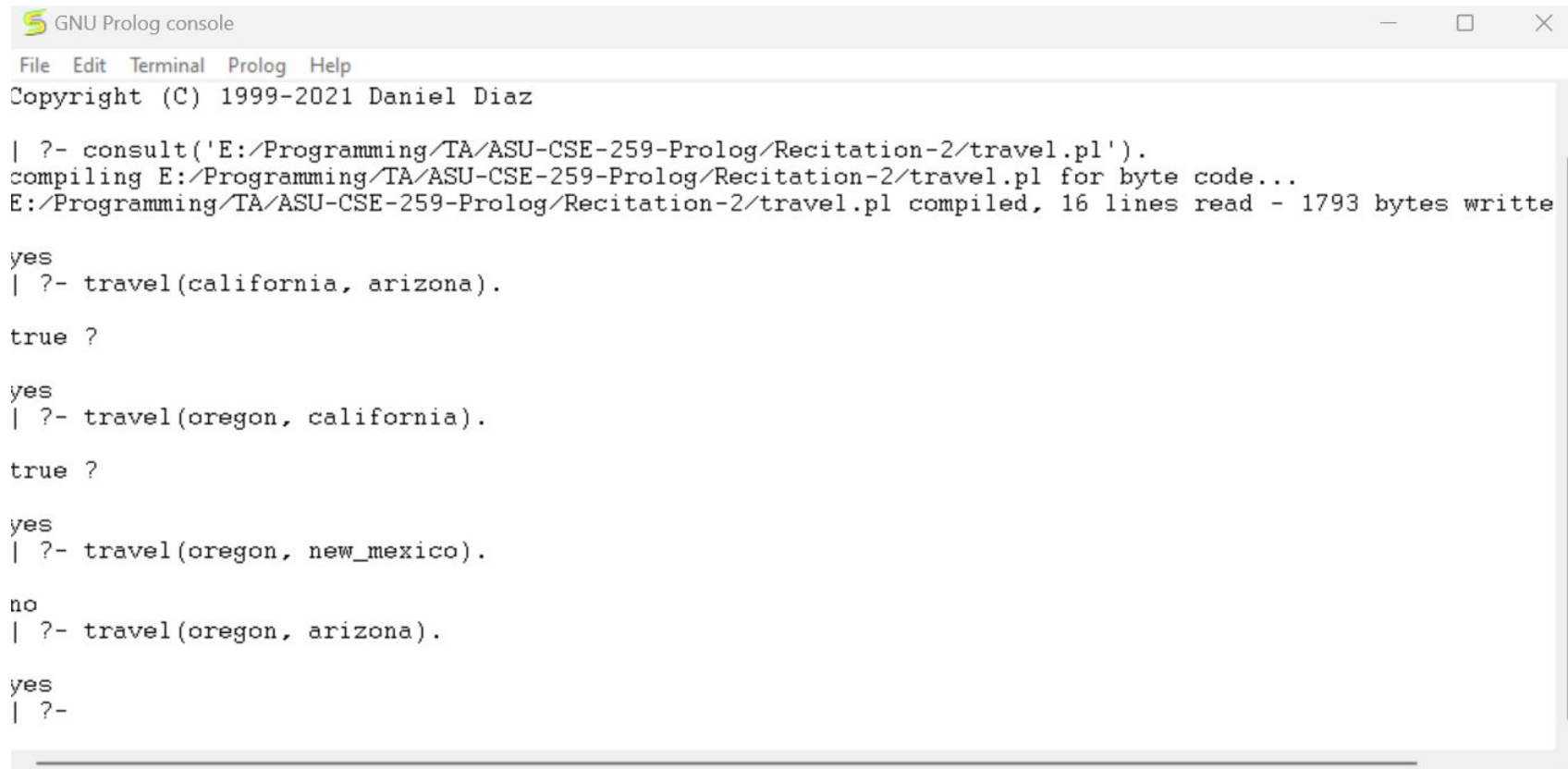
Where can we travel from California?



Lets solve another problem!

```
1  % facts
2  next_to(oregon, california).
3  next_to(california, oregon).
4
5  next_to(california, nevada).
6  next_to(nevada, california).
7
8  next_to(california, arizona).
9  next_to(arizona, california).
10
11 next_to(arizona, new_mexico).
12 next_to(new_mexico, arizona).
13
14 % rule - when can we travel from state A to state B?
15 √ travel(A, C) :- (
16     | next_to(A, C);
17     | (next_to(A, B), next_to(B, C), A \= C)).
```

Lets solve another problem!



The screenshot shows a GNU Prolog console window with a menu bar (File, Edit, Terminal, Prolog, Help) and a title bar (GNU Prolog console). The console displays the following text:

```
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| ?- consult('E:/Programming/TA/ASU-CSE-259-Prolog/Recitation-2/travel.pl').
compiling E:/Programming/TA/ASU-CSE-259-Prolog/Recitation-2/travel.pl for byte code...
E:/Programming/TA/ASU-CSE-259-Prolog/Recitation-2/travel.pl compiled, 16 lines read - 1793 bytes written

yes
| ?- travel(california, arizona).

true ?

yes
| ?- travel(oregon, california).

true ?

yes
| ?- travel(oregon, new_mexico).

no
| ?- travel(oregon, arizona).

yes
| ?-
```

Lets solve another problem!

Problem

- `travel(oregon, new_mexico).` did not work!